NUMBER 141

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1898

## CUBAN ISSUE RESTS ON TWENTY-FIVE VOTES

If That Number of House Republicans Join the Minority, the Senate Resolution Is Safe.

REED AND HIS LIEUTENANTS

CONSPIRING TO OVERTHROW IT

Strong Appeals Made to the Party Loyalty of Republicans to Resent the "Assault On the President."

Last Night the Czar Was Confident That Enough Could Be Marshalled Against Yielding to the Senate On the Main Issue-It Is Also Claimed That the Senate Would Lay Down If the House Stood Firm-On the Other Hand There Is Danger of a Stampede Should a Break Occur Among the Majority, By Members Who Cannot Afford to Be Left Out at the Death.

Washington. April 17.—Tomorrow the difficult task of adjusting the differences between the two houses of congress on the Cuban resolutions begins. The rock upon which the two houses split is the recognition of the independence of the existing republic which was incorporated in the senate resolutions. Were that clause of the senate resolution eliminated, nothing could have prevented immediate concurrence by the house, as the great majority of the Republicans of the lower branch of congress are eager for a conclusion. But the action of the senate declaring for the recognition of Cuba's independence against the direct and specific recommendation of the president, has given the conservatives a rallying cry from the standpoint of party loyalty which proved very effective today. One of the most prominent Republican leaders of the house denominated that portion of the senate resolutions as direct was a direct most prominent Republican leaders of the house denominated that portion of the senate resolutions as direct. This will bring the whole question immediately before the house. It has not yet been decided whether the

## SENATE MAY YIELD.

More than this, it is claimed that there are evidences that the senate will yield the recognition of independence if the house stands firm. Notwithstanding the large majority for the resolution. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts today urgently counselled the standing the large majority for the re-solution. Senator Hoar of Massachu-setts today urgently counselled the house leaders to reject tenaclously the senate's proposition. He assured them that the senate would not hold out. But possibly the strongest argument brought to bear is that the president himself could not approve any resolu-tion which contained such an invasion of his prerogative and which so plainly every precedent of interna-

## PRESIDENTIAL VETO.

This strong intimation of a presidential veto would involve an entirely new start, and the delays incident to it had a powerful influence, although in certain quarters it was assarted that a presidential veto would be overridden, the suggestion that the president might sign the resolution and send a mesage to congress saying the clause recognizing the independence of Cuba was ultra vires and beyond the jurisdiction of congress, was frowned upon by the president's friends.

Those who were in favor of concurrence in the senate amendments were not particularly active today, but some

currence by the house, as the great majority of the Republicans of the lower branch of congress are eager for a conclusion. But the action of the senate declaring for the recognition of Cuba's independence against the direct and specific recommendation of the president, has given the conservatives a rallying cry from the standpoint of party loyalty which proved very effective today. One of the most prominent Republican leaders of the house denominated that portion of the senate resolutions a direct "assault" upon the president which no loyal Republican could endorse. And upon this theory Speaker Reed and his fleutenants have been proceeding Loday in their campaign against Concurrence in the senate resolutions.

REED AND HIS LIEUTENANTS.

All day long the speaker's room at the Shoreham has been like the headquarters of the commander in chief of an army. He has consulted with his lieutenants, Messrs, Dingley of Maine, Daizell of Pennsylvania, Cannon of Illinois, Grosvenor of Ohlo, and Payne of New York. He has seen Messrs, Joy of Missourt, Lorimer of Illinois, Heatwole of Minnesota, and other leaders of the house Republicans, and through canvas made of the Republican side of the house. Tonight he is confident the Republicans of the house amendment without further action, the resolutions would go to conference. So that it would amount to the same thing in the end.

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but Speaker Reed has already held, at this session, that a motion to concur with an amendment takes precedence over a motion to concur.

## FIRST VOTE.

It is desirable from a strategic point of view that the first vote to be taken shall be on the proposition of the Republican leaders, and, therefore, the strong probability is that this will be the motion. The debate probably will not be long possibly two hours, and, if necessary, a special rule will be brought in to cut off embarrassing amendments and motions.

If the resolutions should result in war, the revenue measure agreed upon

If the resolutions should result in war, the revenue measure agreed upon by the Republicans of the ways and means committee will be presented at once. The army reorganization bill, as modified, also will be passed as soon as an opportunity offers. The opposition to the modified measure from the

Swedish minister, Mr. Grippe, the two having been associated here in the diplomatic service 25 years ago.

Senor Polo received a number of dispatches from Madrid, but they developed no new phases of the question, and did not bear out the reports that Spain would seek the good offices of the United States in case the house resolutions became a law. No official information has been received here as to the reported negotiations with General Gomez towards his surrender, although there is no disposition to discredit the report.

House Resolution Means Peace. respondent of the Morning Post claims to know that if both houses of congress adopt the resolution which passed the house of representatives, Senor Polo y Bernabe will not be re-called from Washington, the govern-ment believing that the powers will still find an issue for the difficulty.

### HIS PLACE IN THE FIELD.

General Lew Wallace Throws Up Po-

litical Honors For War. Indianapolis, Ind., April 18.-General Lew Wallace, the famous soldier, diplomat and novelist, who was 71 years old April 10, has formally withdrawn from the race for the United States senate and announces that he will enter the army and fight for Cuban independence.

Second Nacotlation For Hopes of Peace In the Probable Delay of Events—Minister Woodford Has Not Absninger Manual Nacotlation.

enter the army and fight for Cuban independence.

In a statement given out today over his signature, General Wallace says:

"In view of the certainty of war with Spain, I have tendered the national government my services in the field. That I have been a candidate for United States senator may subject this action on my part to misconstruction, so I beg to announce my withdrawal from the senatorial race. To the many Republicans who have given me their support, I offer my hearty thanks and most grateful acknowledgements."

General Wallace does not seem to be speaking unadvisedly. It is known that he recently addressed a letter to the president making a tender of his services, and it is believed that he recived a favorable answer and assurance that he would be appointed to a position commensurate with his talents and with his distinguished services in the war of the repellion. As the regular army and the national guard are already officered, it is assumed that he will be a general of volunteers.

HEAVY DOWNDOUR OF DAIN

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HEAVY DOWNDOUR OF DAIN

### HEAVY DOWNPOUR OF RAIN.

Damage Done In Eastern Nebraska By a Storm.

Omaha, April 17 .- A heavy rain and Omaha, April II.—A heavy rain and hall storm visited eastern Nebraska this afternoon, doing much damage. In some places as much as three inches of water fell in an hour. At Louisville. Neb., 500 feet of the Rock Island main line was washed out, derailing an eastbound passenger train. The engine and baggage car were demolished, but no one was seriously hurt.

### YOUNG CATHOLIC VOLUNTEERS.

Action Taken By the Supreme Coun-

cil of the Y. M. C. I. cli of the Y. M. C. I.

Cincinnati, April II.—The Enquirer says

Judge H. W. Reives, chairman of the
supreme council of the Young Men's

Catholic Institute of the United States,
has directed every council to designate a
member to whom to telegraph in case
of war and to enroll at once all willing
to go to the front the moment the president calls for volunteers. Hon J. J. Mc
Dade, San Francisco, the supreme president, has been telegraphed copiously.

This order numbers 5009.

## LITTLE BULLETS.

The Mallory line steamer Lampasas, which arrived at Key West with coal for the feet, has received instructions from the main office to remain at Key West until further orders, as the government is negociating for her purple of

# WILL BE SHORT

London, April 18.—The Madrid cor- But Christina Wrote It In the Strongest Spanish.

## DELIVER IT TO THE CORTES WEDNESDAY

Meantime the Ministry Awaits Action of American Congress.

doned Negotiations - Statement

In official circles it is said that the Cubau rebels are waiting for the outcome of the affairs in the United States before deciding on a line of conduct. If America decides to recognize the independence of Cuba, they will carry on the campaign with greater vigor than before. If, on the other hand, armed intervention is only to be recommended, with the prospect of annexation to follow, there will be such a feeling of disgust among them that they will prefer a pacific solution of the trouble by means of a promise of a fuller measure of autonomy. by means of a p

### COMING CORTES.

All internal questions are being merged in the external crists. Many senators and deputies are arriving here. It is believed in political circles the debates in the two chambers will be very brief, and that no party of any shade of opinion will refuse to grant the government the fullest financial assistance in case of an international conflict.

## MAINE EXPLOSION.

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The Spanish report on the Maine explosion will be submitted tomorrow or next day. It is said to be very technical, but to prove that the disaster originated from an interior cause. It practically shows that the Americans concealed documents and refused to produce proofs for joint use as the Spanish freely did, thus showing their own good faith.

Stringent orders have been issued to the provincial government to suppress any disturbances of an anti-American character.

## LATIN SYMPATHY.

At the cubinst ecouncil vesterday (Saturday) telegrams of a sympathetic nature were received from South America, while great patriotic enthusiasm is reported from the Spanish colonies. The situation in the Philippines causes the government some transmisses, but it is not true that more reinforcements are to be sent there. Nothing is officially known here yet of the appointment by the Cuban colonial government of any commission to negotiate with the insurgents. Very satisfactory statements were made yesterday at the colonies are in military preparations, and those who know personal the remains the property of the present crisis.

GENEROUS POVERTY.

PAGE FOUR.

PAGE FIVE. Elissa.

State News Rioting at Malaga. PAGE SEVEN.

ment. Many officials on small salaries have resolved to offer one day's pay, and even two, to the government. Boys under age are asking permission to serve in the army, their parents having already assented. Some pepular buil fighters whose performances are worth hondreds of thousands of francis yearly, have resolved to abandon their vocations and shoulder rifles in defense of the fatherland.

## PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

NO ARMED INTERVENTION.

THE SITUATION.

GENERAL WOODFORD. "Newhere can I perceive any indication

### THE HERALD BULLETIN.

PAGE ONE. Cuban Issue In Congress. Situation In Spain. Spain May Free Cuba. Spain May Free Cuba.

PAGE TWO. Trying the Armistice. Our Army and Navy. PAGE THREE. The Mining Congress. Educational News. Fraternal Societies.

Editorial.

PAGE SIX.

Senate Forecast. PAGE EIGHT. At Fort Douglas. Result of the Shaver Trial.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

"I have had a long and interesting conversation with a diplomatic representative of one of the European powers—who requested me not to mention his name or nationality, who said: Although war seems certain, the possibility of peace is not yet eliminated. The negotiations are proceeding without interruption and success is still possible. Personally, I must say I believe it will be very difficult to maintain peace, because the excitement on both sides the Atlantic is too strong to be opposed successfully by the government. But what I am certain of is this: That there will be no real war in the ordinary sense of the word. Hostilities will end almost as soon as they begin, because Europe will mediaty between the beiligerents under conditions which will tend to be extremely favorable to peace with honor for both sides. It is then that marked moderation of the Spanish government will bear fruit.

NO ARMED INTERVENTION.

NO ARMED INTERVENTION.

"The idea of armed intervention by Europe is absurd and unfounded. Not one power is disposed to support such a suggestion, although all admit that from the point of view of international law. Spain is in the right and the United States in the wrong. It seems to me, therefore, that Spain will yet enjoy an opportunity of trying the experiment of

portunity of trying the experiment of Cuban autonomy.

"The ministers appear certain that their moderate peaceful policy which has made a good impression in Europe will, sooner or later, hear good fruit, and that the prospect of peace is not yet disposed of. At all events, negotiations between the representatives of the powers continue and great hopes are placed in them.

THE SITUATION.

"In official circles today there is an impression that a rupture of negotiations may not take place quite so soon as was expected two days ago, but it cannot be said that the prospects of a peaceful solution are much improved. Among the leading representatives of all parties, there is almost unanimous opinion that the United States will accept nothing less than a termination of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba, and as any concession of that kind is considered atterly incompatible with national honor, was seems insyltable, unless some unknown deus eximachina should intervene suddenly.

"A few sanguine people imagine that Europea may possibly awake at the last moment to the dangers of aggressive pan-Americanism and recognize in Spain the champlon of the vital European interests of the future. In that case the deus ax machina would naturally take the form of collective intervention by the great powers but such illusions are not indulged in by practical statesmen, nor do these latter attribute very much importance to the persistent rumors of the likelihead of the insurgents making terms.

NO HOPE FOR GOMEZ.

"It is no doubt probable that the insurgents were disagre-ably surprised by the terms of President McKinley's message, which vetoes their independence aspirations, and those who know personally the two most influential leaders. Calixto Garcia and Maximo Gomez, believe the former would not be insensible to the call of Spanish patriotism. But Gomez is regarded as impervious to such an influence and it is clearly perceived that the American annexationists could easily counteract any nuch tendencies to conciliation.

GENERAL WOODFORD.

## RATHER THAN FIGHT, SPAIN MAY FREE CUBA

Pope Leo, the Emperor of Austria and the Queen Herself Favor the Surrender.

## ARCHBISHOP IRELAND CABLES 'TIS THE ONLY WAY TO AVOID WAR

Equally Credible Report That England Has Encouraged Spain to Submit to the Inevitable.

At the Vatican the Impression Is Strong That Hostilities May Yet Be Averted-Pope Leo Impresses Upon the Madrid Government That Spain Must Yield to Superior Force, and Cuba Would Not Be the Only Possession Lost; If Others Went, Internal Troubles Would Be Inevitable-Queen Regent Perceives the Force of the Pontiff's Reasoning.

yet be prevented, and a rumor is affoat to the effect that the pope is endeavoring to persuade Spain to recognize the independence of Cuba.

"Among continental diplomatists a certain degree of irritation is observable at what is alleged to be the attitude of England. Some of the powers, which have special reasons to fear the consequences of Spanish defeat, are evidently of the opinion that Europe has lost a good opportunity of affirming her interests as a compact political organization in opposition to the interests of America. At some future time, it is thought, England may rue her failure to co-operate with the other powers in creating a precedent for united European opposition to American high-handedness.

"It is noticeable, however, that a somewhat imadequate knowledge of the present state of feeling in America prevails in quarters where these opinions are entertained."

The Rome correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing Sunday, says:

giving Spain time to decide on the best way to evacuate Cuba."

### UNFAVORABLE TO SPAIN. How the Senate's Vote Is Regarded In Madrid.

London, April 17.-The Madrid corre-

London, April 17.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing Sunday night, says:

"The vote in the senate has caused a most unfavorable impression in Madrid, as closing the door to an understanding of any kind being arrived at between the Spanish and American governments. Should President McKinley enderse either the idea of recognition of Cuba or of armyd intervention, no Spanish government, could tolerate either of these courses without risking the gravest consequences in Spain.

"The votes of the senate and house of representatives are considered likely to paralyze both the mediaflon of the pope and the friendly interference of the European powers in the interests of peace, because the resolutions passed, if sanctioned by the president, would set aside all intermediate conciliatory solutions, like autonomy on Canadian lines, which the present Spanish government would have agreed to.

"The unseemly precipitation of the American purliament leads Spain to believe that such an aggressive and provoking policy simply aims at making a rush into a conflict before the results of the suspension of hostilities with the insorgent chiefs, and to pave the way for their submission, even at the price of considerable concessions.

London, April 18.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News says:

"I am assured that the queen regent herself, as well as the pope and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, would peror Francis Joseph of Austria, would peror in the future.

"Spain has made extraordinary concessions, ignored insult, permitted the

favor abandoning Cuba as the only means to avert war. Archbishop Ireland cables that rehouncing the island is the only possibility of avoiding war."

The Rome correspondent of the Times says:

WAR MAY BE PREVENTED.

"In vatican circles the opinion is still held that an outbreak of war may yet be prevented, and a rumor is affoat to the control of the still held that an outbreak of war may yet be prevented, and a rumor is affoat to the control of the still held that an outbreak of war may yet be prevented, and a rumor is affoat to the control of the still held that an outbreak of war may yet be prevented, and a rumor is affoat to the control of the still held that an outbreak of war may yet be prevented, and a rumor is affoat to the control of the still held that an outbreak of war may yet be prevented, and a rumor is affoat bow."

bow."

According to the correspondent, Senor Polo y Bernabe, notwithstanding the excitement, hopes that a more quiet consideration of the questions at issue will enable the United States to carry on diplomatic negotiations which will render his departure from Washington unnecessary. Senor Polo y Bernabe assured the correspondent that up to the time of the granting the interview he had not received any instructions relative to his departure.

## HARDSHIP ON SPAIN.

Action of Great Britain In Declaring

united European opposition to America can high-handedness.

"It is noticeable, however, that a somewhat inadequate knowledge of the present state of feeling in America prevails in quarters where these opinions are entertained."

The Rome correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing Sunday, says:

QUEEN AGREES.

"According to news received at the vatican, the queen regent agrees with the pope as to the necessity of doing everything to avoid the risk of a war in which Spain has all to lose and nothing to gain. Still it is very difficult to find a formula to allow Spain to renounce sovereignty over Cuba.

"The pope has renewed his efforts to convince the Madrid government that although it may be painful to abandon the island, it is not dishonorable, Spain yielding to superior force with war, seek by changes and it is liable to seizure as contraband of war, as reported from Jamaican, is said to have a significance dispatches. As explained in a high diplomatic quarter, such an order would not prevent a vessel of either Spain the West Indies, Even when this article is contraband, it is said to be usual to permit a vessel of a belligerent power to take aboard sofficient coal to carry her to the next port once on the island, it is not dishonorable, Spain yielding to superior force with war, and if others went also, internal troubles would be inevitable.

ENGLAND ALSO. Coal Contraband of War.

cuba would hardly be the only pussession lost, and if others went also, internal troubles would be inevitable.

ENGLAND ALSO.

"At the vatican it is asserted that
Austria and England have acted on the
same lines, encouraging Spain to submit to the inevitable and abandon Cuba. They cite the recent example of
Greece, which rejected the disinterested
advice of the powers.

"Contrary to custom, at today's papal
mass, Baron von Bulow, Prussian
minister to the vatican, and M. Poubelle, the French ambassador, were
present and afterward held a long conference with the pontiff on the Spanish
question.

SENATE'S ACTION.

Both the pope and Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, expresed satisfaction that the Turple
amendment, recognizing the Cuban
government, had been passed by the
American senate, considering that it is
a new delay and means the consideration of President McKinley's policy of
giving Spain time to decide on the best
way to evacuate Cuba."

be able to obtain a supply sufficient to
carry her to Porto Rico of Cuba. When
one away from Kingston, however,
the vessel and her cargo would be sublect to seizure by the United States
ships. The sime rule, it is said, would
apply in case a ship of Great Britain
or any other country was engaged in
carrying such a contraband article.
The flag would protect the ship, as a
whole, but it would not protect the
ships. The sime rule, it is said, would
apply in case a ship of Great Britain
or any other country was engaged in
carrying such a contraband article.
The rule would apply equally, it is
suid, to ships taking coal in Kingston,
for the use of the United States anawal
vessels. In effect, however, the rule
would be applicable mainly to Spain,
as the United States naval
vessels. In effect, however, the rule
would be applicable mainly to Spain,
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The rule would apply equally, it is
suid, to ships taking coal in Kingston,
for the use of the United States of the contraband article.
The rule would appl

Department.

eign markets.

The yearly average tonnage for the five years was 24,734.259, while for the preceding the years was only 22,455.550. This increase was due to the growth in the tonnage of the Spanish merchantmen.

On Dec. 31, 1855, the intest date for which there are available statistics, the merchant marine of Spain comprised 1,783 vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 719,572.

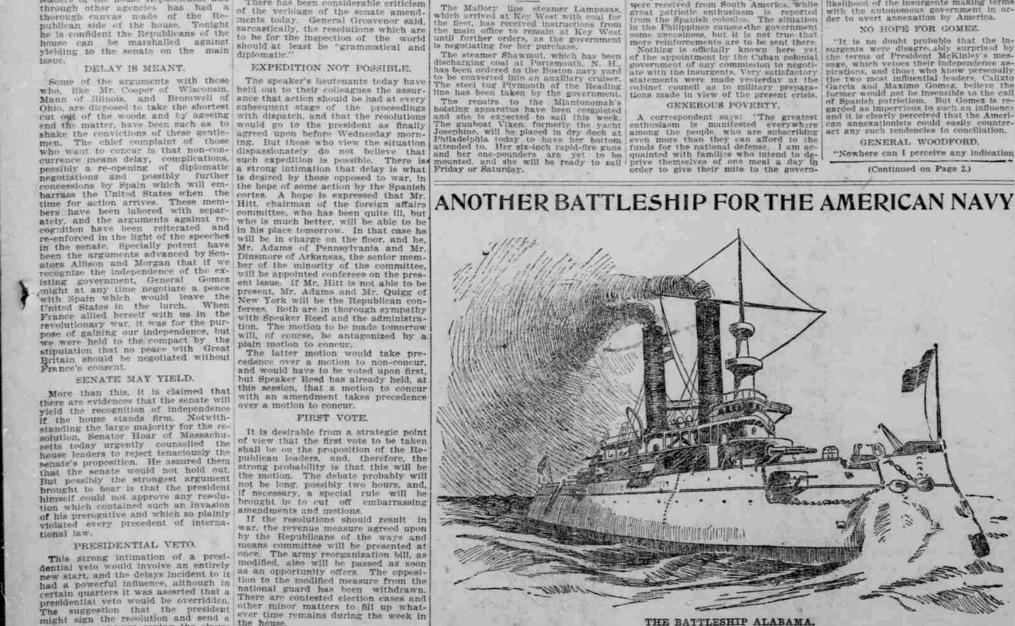
## Compared with the statistics of 1896, the figures of 1896 show a slight increase in the size of the flest, and a rather marked increased tomage. The steam vessels increased from 421 in 1896 to 523 in 1895. NOT AN EMPTY BOAST.

Don Carlos' Threat to Resume the Spanish Throne.

London, April 18.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "I hear from one of the most influential followers of Don Carles that the threat of his chief to intervene in Spain and resume the throne is not an empty houst.

"The Carlists have established several military depots with material enough to furnish an army. The greatest store of arms and ammunition is in Milan and arrangements are complete for transferring this stock by way of Genom to the Carlists in the north of Spain."

## (Continued on Page 2.) ANOTHER BATTLESHIP FOR THE AMERICAN NAVY



message to congress signing the clause recognizing the independence of Cuba was ultra vives and beyond the Jurisa construction to president's friends.

This who were in favor of concurrence in the senate amendments were not particularly active today, but some of them are showing deterministy active today, but